

ORPHEUM THEATRE

Both Phones 323

TONIGHT

THE GREATEST DANCING
ACT IN VAUDEVILLE, IN
THEIR ORIGINAL DANCE
CREATIONS, THE TALK
OF NEW YORK.

Rock and Fulton

MAURICE
FREEMAN
AND COMPANY.

WORK AND OWER.

GOFF PHILLIPS.

THE AUSTRALIAN WHEELERS.

FRANKLYN AND DAVIS.

THE KINODROME—ORPHEUM ORCHESTRA.

ARE ERECTING A
FINE BUILDING

Browning Brothers to Have a Most Modern Structure, Three Stories
and Basement, on Hudson Avenue—New Features in
Construction and Appliances.

The Salt Lake & Ogden railway company has a force of men at work laying the concrete base for the road on Lincoln avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, the foreman having the work in hand, stating that the work will be completed within the next three days, if weather conditions continue favorable. The roadway has been open for a number of months, due to the fact, as stated by the company, that it has been impossible to get material from the factories.

The finishing touches to the painting on the cornice of the Marion hotel, at the corner of Lincoln and Twenty-fifth street, are being made and the roof of the entire structure has been completed. Carpenters are busily engaged building the partitions of the rooms of the two upper floors.

The lathers are at work and the plasterers will begin work in the early part of next week. The parties having to do with the plumbing and heating of the place state that the plumbing will all be done and the heating plant completed by Christmas time.

A large force of men are at work on the Browning business block and the Peery block on Hudson avenue. The Browning Brothers' building, now under construction on Hudson avenue, will be one of the most modern structures in the city and, it is claimed by the builders, will make the Browning garage the most up-to-date of any in the entire Intermountain country. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of February.

The structure which faces the new avenue with a fifty-foot front, will be three stories in height with a deep basement and will go back one hundred and thirty feet. This will permit a court of considerable size between the new building and the one now occupied by the garage. The new building will be of brick with a white front, trimmed lavishly with white stone. There are to be large plate glass windows above which will be a series of prismatic glass. This front will afford more light than is ordinarily gained through the front of a building. There is to be an illuminated awning which will

further augment the lighting facilities of the store room.

The basement of the building is of solid cement walls which will permit no seeping of moisture into the cellar rooms. Cement enters largely into the upper structure also and it is claimed that the building will be almost fireproof.

The first floor is to be fitted out for the use of the Browning sporting goods store which is to be moved from Washington avenue to the new building.

The second floor will be occupied by the repair department of the firm and the third floor will be used as a store room and will care for any excesses which may occur on the lower stories.

At the rear of the building will be located the office of the Browning Brothers and these will be luxuriously furnished in weathered oak and nothing will be missing to make them comfortable and convenient.

Near the office department will be the large power elevator which is to be installed for the purpose of carrying automobiles to the upper stories. The court will be floored and walled with cement, and to protect it against intruders who might brave the walls, there are to be divers strands of barbed wire strung from iron posts at the top of the wall. Roofless though it will be, it will nevertheless be safe from intrusion.

The entire building will be heated by steam and the heating plant, which is to be installed, will be of sufficient size to allow the sale of heat to adjacent buildings on the street, as so desired. It is intended to pipe the heat to the Browning building on Washington avenue and it is altogether likely that other buildings on the street will contract for heat from the new plant.

An innovation in the building will be a vacuum cleaning plant to be installed for cleaning the floors of the rooms and for pulling the dust from the cushions of automobiles.

No other building in the city will be so well equipped for easy cleaning. Underneath the floor of the court there will be a deep cistern for storing of gasoline and an underground tank for keeping oil in large quantities.

The architectural work of the building is being done by S. T. Whitaker but the construction work is being supervised by the Browning Brothers.

Read how two egg-raisers cleared
in one year \$6.41 per hen, or over

\$12,000 PER YEAR

on their flock of 1953 hens

THE ordinary poultryman will say it can't be done—that \$2 to \$3 per hen is the very utmost that even an expert can make, clear. He will say that even if a few experienced men could make \$6.41 per hen, it is impossible for two mere beginners to do it.

And yet that is exactly what the Cornings, father and son, DID DO in 1908. Starting five years ago with only 30 hens, with no experience, with Prof. Gowell's bulletins as their foundation, with many experiments and much hard work, this was the result in 1908—over \$12,000 profit from 1953 laying pullets. Read the whole story in the

CORNING EGG BOOK

(entitled "\$6.41 per Hen per year"). Not what the Cornings might do, or could do, or want to do, but what they DID DO. No impossibilities, no wild promises of fortunes from a few hens in a dry-goods box. Simply a cool, careful, comprehensive account of how scientific egg-raising makes money (\$12,000 per year) for two hard-headed business men.

Are All Recognized Poultry Systems Back Numbers?

The Corning Egg Book tells everything—where the Cornings find their market, why they raise only white-shelled sterile eggs, how they keep hens laying regularly in winter, when they hatch chicks that are to do their best work in December and January, how to mix the feed that produces the most eggs, how to prevent losses, how they found the best breed for egg-producing, and how their whole system works to that one end—eggs, eggs, EGGS. Many photographs of the Cornings' Sunny Slope Farm, with complete working plans of their buildings, showing brooder and laying houses, colony houses, breeding pens, door and floor construction, etc., etc. From these plans any builder can reproduce the plant, in whole or in part.

This last winter the Cornings had 3,000 hens, and in January were getting 75 cents per dozen for eggs.

So important has the poultry industry of this country become, and so valuable do we consider this book to all poultry owners, that we have made arrangements with the publishers of the Corning Egg Book which enable us to make the following extraordinary offer:

THE MORNING OR EVENING STANDARD for three months and two years' subscription for the FARM JOURNAL and the CORNING EGG BOOK, outside of Ogden City by mail, for \$2.00. In Ogden City or by carrier for \$2.75.

Farm Journal has for thirty-three years conducted a poultry department known the country over for the ability of its editors and the value of its contents. It is the standard monthly farm and home paper of the country, with already more than 750,000 subscribers. It is for the poultryman, gardener, fruitman, stockman, trucker, villager, suburbanite, the women folks, the boys and girls. Regardless of what you may think NOW, you will find Farm Journal is for YOU, too. Clean, clever, cheerful, intensely practical.

Cut out and send this coupon.

Standard, Ogden Utah—Please send to my address the Corning Egg Book, the Farm Journal for two years and the ——— Standard for three months. Find enclosed \$2 if outside of Ogden, by mail, or \$2.75 if in Ogden City to pay for same.

Address: _____

\$40 IN PRIZES ON
HOGS AND VEALS

On Wednesday, November 23rd, the Ogden Packing and Provision company offer the following cash prizes for hogs and veals at their plant. The judges will be Lars Hansen, Preston A. Blair and Walter A. Lindsey. We would like to have all entries made by Tuesday, the 22nd. Live stock must be in by 12 noon, the 23rd, and the judging take place at 1 p. m. We will buy all the hogs and veals brought in for the contest at the price quoted by us elsewhere in this paper during that week. The prizes will be as follows:

For the best and fattest hog weighing between 200 lbs. and 300 lbs., live weight:
First prize\$5.00
Second prize3.00
Third prize2.00
For the best and fattest hog weighing between 150 lbs. and 200 lbs.:
First prize\$5.00
Second prize3.00
Third prize2.00
For the best and fattest bunch of three hogs:
First prize\$6.00
Second prize4.00
Third prize2.00
For the fattest veal between 100 lbs. and 200 lbs., live weight:
First prize\$4.00
Second prize3.00
Third prize1.00
No one will receive more than one prize.

Everybody interested in hogs and veals come, whether you make any exhibit or not. It will be instructive to all stock raisers. You will learn what class of hogs are wanted for packing purposes and get acquainted at the same time.

OGDEN PACKING & PROVISION CO.

"Suffered day and night the torment of itching piles. Nothing helped me until I used Doan's Ointment. It cured me permanently."—Hon. John R. Garrett, Mayor, Girard, Ala.

Very Appropriate. On the wide veranda of the old southern hotel sat the titled gentleman, with their weekly papers and cooling mint juleps. "Jeff," whispered the Chicago man, who had just arrived, "can you tell me the different titles of those gentlemen?"

The old colored hostler grinned. "Yes, boss, Ah kin tell yo' ebery one ob dem. Dat ole big stout gentleman wid de empty julep glass an' Ginrel Tom, sah. De udder gentleman wid de brod grin an' Ginrel Cheteh, sah. De lean gentleman dat am talkin' 'bout de wah am Ginrel Clay, sah."

The Chicago man was interested. "Ah, indeed! And who is that crab?"

When you can buy coke for \$5.50, delivered, and by mixing the two, cut down your fuel bill nearly one-half. Coke is a very lasting fuel when mixed with coal, because it burns much slower.

The cost of living is demanding our attention, and "Economy" must be our watchword. The cost of warming our houses during the cold months is an expensive item. Try coke mixed with slack coal to reduce the cost of cooking and heating during the winter months.

The coal dealers say they have plenty of slack coal at \$2.50 per ton delivered. This coal mixed with coke will reduce your fuel account 40 per cent. If the coal is very dusty, moisten it a little; that will prevent it from working through the grates and it will burn better.

UTAH LIGHT & RAILWAY CO.
D. DECKER, Local Manager.

bed-looking individual sitting in the corner?"

"Him? Lands, boss he am so disagreeable en so unpleasant en he makes yo' so wahm we jess call him Ginrel Humidity."

Sailor—Just at that moment my father received a bullet that cut off both his arms and legs and threw him into the sea. Fortunately he knew how to swim—Rire.

"I had been troubled with constipation for two years and tried all of the best physicians in Bristol, Tenn., and they could do nothing for me," writes Thos. E. Williams, Middleboro, Ky. "Two packages of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets cured me." For sale by all dealers.

CREWE HAS NEW POLICY FOR INDIA



EARL OF CREWE

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Earl of Crewe, the new secretary of state for India, will sail from England early in December to make a tour of the country. The earl has long sought the new post, as he has some radical reforms in store for India. He is going to try to persuade some of the princes of India that they can get along without so many jewels and the people should be given lighter taxation. King George has been informed of this policy and is said to have agreed with it. Many of the old politicians of England and the army officers declare such a policy will only result in winning the ill will of the princes and that serious trouble will follow.

Maurice Freeman, supported by Nadine Winston and a clever little company, will appear in John B. Hyman's one-act play, "Tony and the Stork." Mr. Freeman impersonates an Italian who has journeyed to New York to see his wife, whom he has sent to a sanitarium. He visits her on the glorious fourth, when everything is noise and racket, and is informed by an attendant that she and her newly-born child are dead. His Italian nature swings him into the depths of woe, and but for the nurse he would have strangled the superintendant. The scene that follows is pathetic in the extreme. In his delirium he wheels the little baby carriage in the corridor, when it is discovered that it is another woman of the same name that is dead, and that his wife is almost convalescent. Back swings the pendulum of the Southern temperament and the big Italian is all joy and happiness as his wife and two hearty boys are brought to him.

Work and Ower, Europe's foremost eccentric gymnasts who proved such a popular feature at the Orpheum Road Show three years ago, have been brought to America again by Martin Beck and will be included in this week's program.

Goff Phillips is a well known minstrel who entertains with songs and stories, as well as various imitations of other well-known burnt-cork stars with whom he has been associated, and whom every vaudeville patron knows. He has an original line of comic dialogue and new parodies which are sure to be liked.

The Wheelers, direct from Australia, have a number of new trunks in the art of fancy bicycle riding, one appearing in ordinary garb, while the second does the clowning in a manner to get the audience in the best of humors. The instant he makes his entrance. The way he collides with everything on the stage appears risky,

ORPHEUM'S
NEW BILL
TONIGHT

ROCK AND FULTON

New York's Sensational
Act, the Headline Feature

Vaudeville with abundance of snap to it, and with the stamp of high-class seen at every angle, is to reign on the Orpheum stage this week when the new attractions make their first appearance tonight. There will be some novelties from Europe and some American acts, all of the first water. The combination will be decidedly attractive to the big crowds which make up the Orpheum's clientele.

William Rock and Maude Fulton, considered by Eastern critics to be the best and most inventive dancers on the American stage, will appear this week at the Orpheum. For two years they have been one of the chief theatrical hits of New York and prior to that they were features of Low Fields "The Orchid." Their performance is a terpsichorean revelation and much enjoyment will be derived from it.

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but he has been doing it for several years and they have been laughing at him night after night all over the western world.

Franklyn and Davis will present a new offering that will meet with the approval of our patrons. It is called the "Singer and the Sinner." Miss Davis has an exceptional range to her voice and will render a number of songs, while Mr. Franklyn gives his share to the act in a way of good comedy. The pair have made a hit in the larger eastern cities and will no doubt make one here.

New Motion Pictures and an excellent Orchestral program will complete the new bill.

TERRELL SLATED FOR SENATOR FROM GEORGIA



JOSEPH MERIWETHER TERRELL

ATLANTA, Nov. 19.—Governor Brown of Georgia is expected to name former Governor Joseph M. Terrell for the United States senate. The death of Senator Clay leaves a vacancy and it is predicted that Terrell will receive the appointment.

BIG EXPLOSION

Caused by Traveling Men—
Exact Result Not Yet
Known

Information reached this office this afternoon from U. C. T. headquarters informing us that the big event would take place on the evening of Friday, Nov. 25th, 1910, on which occasion the Knights of the Grip would show to those present their unequalled ability to entertain and get their friends in shape for the big event to be had here next year.

For this occasion 2,000 invitations are out for the grand ball to be given at the Congress Dancing Academy. All Knights will be on hand to extend to their friends the grip and show them the time of their lives. A large delegation will come up from Salt Lake City by special train to attend.

THE OVERRATED
FLYING MACHINE

By Rear Admiral Evans.

The wonderful progress made in the past year in the science of aviation proves beyond question that flying machines have come to stay. Like motors of other types, they have cost many valuable lives in their development, and undoubtedly many more names will be added to the list before the heavier than air machines reach their final development, but no sacrifice of human effort or life will be spared in the struggle to secure a safe flying machine.

The part this machine is to play in time of war is worth considering. That it will be of great value to armies for purposes of observation no professional man questions. The fact that the congress of the United States refused the necessary money for experiments in this direction would be a surprise to us if we were not accustomed to such surprises.

For naval purposes no type of flying machine has as yet shown its usefulness. A few oranges or confetti bombs have been dropped from a height of a hundred or a hundred and fifty feet upon a target representing a battleship, much to the amusement of the nursery maids and children who saw the experiments. This was taken by some newspapers as evidence that the day of battleships, torpedo boats, etc., had passed. Only unthinking people could come to this conclusion. And good baseball player would have caught the oranges, and at the distance from which they were dropped the aviator would have been unseated by the return throw. The confetti bombs could have been caught and distributed among the admiring nurse maids and kids. To show how absolutely futile such experiments are, it is only necessary to state that our service revolvers are deadly weapons at a range of three hundred feet and that several hundred experts on each ship would be using them in earnest.

Before the flying machine gives any usefulness, the operator must show that he will have some chance of flying under the following conditions:

When approaching a ship or a number of ships he will be discovered when about ten thousand yards away. At about eight thousand yards, 12-inch shells and shrapnel will begin to crack about his machine. At six thousand yards the 6-inch and 5-inch guns will be sending their shells to him at the rate of ten or twelve per minute, and when within four thousand yards the 3-inch guns will add their music to the tune of fifteen or twenty each per minute, and the service rifles, sighted to four thousand yards, will make his seat a veritable hornet's nest for the operator.

Let those who consider this picture overdrawn and the danger to the flying machine not real, consult some of our target reports, where the ranges given have been actually used at moving targets, and I think they will not consider the danger to battleships very serious.

The rifle teams at Camp Perry have recently shown that at one thousand yards they would trouble themselves only to hit the aviator in the head.

Flying machines have plenty of work ahead of them before they will consider them a serious menace. The difficulty of hitting a ship in motion from any considerable height has yet to be considered. This point can, however, be definitely settled.

New York American.

INFANT MORTALITY IN GERMANY

The constant striving to diminish so-called infant mortality—that is to say, the death of infants under 1 year—has not been without success. In the years 1907 and 1908 17 1/2 per

cent of the children born died; in the year 1906 and 1905 the percentage was 18 1/2 and 20 1/2, respectively. Consequently, within four years a relative decrease of infant mortality of about one-seventh has taken place. This improvement has been accomplished by a slight prolongation of the average length of life in Germany. This is at present about six or seven years longer than was the case in the previous generation.

The better hygienic conditions of life prevailing, not only among children, but among grown-up people, have brought about this result. In Germany, as is the case elsewhere, the average length of a woman's life is considerably greater than that of a man. The average increase in the length of life during the last generation has been an equal one for both sexes.

The decrease of infant mortality is not without its importance from a military point of view; for as Surgeon General von Schellern of the Prussian army has recently shown, this decrease in infant mortality has been accompanied by superior physical development in the surviving children. In like manner, the increase in the average length of male life has a certain importance from the military standpoint, especially since, according to the law of the year 1888, the age limit for military duty in the reserve has been greatly extended. The more favorable the death rate, the smaller will be the number of gaps in the ranks of our old soldiers; we mean those who, being physically fit, are still expected to serve their "Landwehr."—Continental Correspondence.

FOOTBALL IN FOUR HALVES.

After long cogitation, the Intercollegiate Football Rules committee has announced the changes which the game will undergo this autumn. The time of play is divided into four periods of fifteen minutes' duration. Instead of the traditional two halves of thirty-five minutes each, the usual intermission of fifteen minutes is maintained between the second and third period, but an intermission of three minutes only is allowed between the first and second and the third and fourth periods. At the beginning of the second and fourth periods the teams change goals, but the down, possession of the ball and distance to be gained remain as they were.

Another radical change eliminates the flying tackle. The player must have at least one foot on the ground when tackling an opponent. A player is only qualified to receive a forward pass who is at least one yard back of his own scrimmage line, or occupies the position on the end of said line. No man may make a forward pass, or kick the ball, unless he is five yards back of his scrimmage line. Interlocked interference is forbidden, and it is also forbidden for any man on the side having possession of the ball to push or pull the man running with the ball. There are other less startling changes, all tending, it is assumed, to make the game less dangerous.

From Collier's for September 3.

Dartmouth according to reports in circulation is to be dropped from the Harvard football schedule and Princeton substituted, though the fact will not be officially announced until the 1910 season is ended.

Plans of Princeton and Harvard graduates that have been gradually developing the last five or six years have at last materialized and, while not officially announced, the fight for the gridiron honors in the East next year will probably be a three-cornered fight between the great rival teams—Harvard, Yale and Princeton.

INCREASE CONSUMPTION OF
LIQUORS.

For the fiscal year ending on June 30, 1910, the beer sales in the United States amounted to 59,435,117 barrels of 31 gallons each, as compared with 59,330,848 barrels in 1909. These figures are furnished by the bureau of statistics at Washington. There has been an increase of 51.2 per cent in the ten years.

Assuming that the population of the country will be found to be about 93,000,000, which is a larger estimate than anybody was making until a few weeks ago, the population has increased 22.6 per cent in the decade. In the same ten years distilled spirits have increased in consumption to the extent of 44.9 per cent.

And yet in this decade there has been a large gain in the number of prohibition states. There were only three, Maine, Kansas and North Dakota, in 1900. Half a dozen, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Oklahoma, have been added to the list in the past three or four years.

Moreover, in the decade many other states, by local exclusion acts, have shut out intoxicants, or pretended to do so, from counties and towns. While only 2,500,000 people resided in "dry" territory in 1900, 14,000,000 are there in 1910.

How is it that while this area of the prohibition region is steadily and rapidly expanding the amount of malt and distilled liquors consumed by the people is increasing at a much greater rate than the population? It must also be borne in mind that the figures here given for consumption touch only the liquors on which taxes are paid to the government.

For obvious reasons the "moonshine" stills and breweries are not included. Nobody except those who run them know anything about them, and they will not tell. That the number is large, however, is certain. More of all sorts of liquors is drunk now than ten years ago. This is manifest from the government's books. Of course, this means that the laws in the "dry" states and in some of the "dry" counties are evaded. They are evaded in Georgia and Oklahoma and the other states which adopted the exclusion law in the last few years, just as they are in Maine, Kansas and North Dakota, where technically intoxicants have been outlawed for several years. The query, Does prohibition prohibit? must be answered by an emphatic negative.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

IF YOU DISLIKE JURY DUTY
READ THIS.

Nowadays no penalty is enforced when the twelve men chosen to form the jury are unable to agree upon a verdict. Formerly, however, a refractory jurymen was committed to prison and the verdict of the eleven was taken. In the reign of King Edward III, the judges decided that a verdict given by a majority was a nullity, and recommended that the judges should carry the jury about with them in a cart until they should agree. The old custom that jurors should fast until they had agreed in their verdict prevailed long, but was mercifully relaxed somewhat in Tudor times, and during Queen Elizabeth's reign a banquet was usually given to the jury by the successful party to a suit.

The Doctor's Order.

Halcomb (who sees Tonsen eating dinner in a restaurant at noon)—Hello! It looks strange to see you eating dinner at this time of day. I thought you never took more than a lunch at noon.

Tonsen—I never did until my doctor advised me to cut lunch out.